SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1804.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Democratic Crisis.

Impressive in its promptness and emphs als is the response to Senator HILL's speech of Tuesday. On every side those Democrats who are in truth Democrats, and not Mugwumps or Populists tricked out in Jeffersonian costume, are attesting the greatness of the service which Mr. HILL has just rendered to his party at a momentous crisis in its experience.

This week for the first time the gravity of the situation is generally recognized and properly appreciated. The income tax proposition overshadows everything else. The question of customs duties becomes ineignificant in comparison. What has been a sentiment of vague unrest and apprehension concerning the consequences of the proposed departure from Democratic principles becomes suddenly a full and clear perception of the immeasurable danger ahead. Senator HILL's warning has shot like a bolt of lightning through the mists in which the Democracy was wandering. under blind or besotted leadership. It is as if the party had stood at the forks of the road, uncertain whether to turn to the right or to the left, when suddenly the fog lifted, showing on the one hand the path of safety, and on the other a road leading straight to disaster, destruction, annihilation, and disgrace:

"Let these who insist upon injecting into this bil this ediess and un-Democratic feature of an income tax a ratio of war legislation, pages and reflect upon the possible consequences of their unwarrantable demand. They should realise that it means the loss o the control of this Senate, now nearly equally divided between the two great parties; it means the loss of the next House of Representatives; it means the loss of the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Conmeetical and probably every Northern State; and finally, it means the loss of the next Presidency and all that it implies. They should consider whether there is anything about an income tax so sacred, a sie, so popular, so just, and so defens his that its maintenance is worth the risk which they are precipitating. Let them remember 1860 and the ultra demands then made upon the Democrat party, to which it could not honorably accode; domands which led to our division and defeat; let them remember the triumphe of our epponents, the civi war that followed, the devastation, the suffering, the numiliation which ensued, the military and carpet beg governments which flourished, the Perce bill which threatened, and all the incidents of the terrible years which darkened our party's and our country's history from 1860 to 1884, when, through wiser coun seis, moderate action, conciliatory methods, and reagain; and, reflecting upon all these things, let them any whether it is the part of wisdom, by the insistence ppon extreme demands, to imperil the success of our party again, and thereby tend to retard the progress diminish the glory, and endanger the best and highes interests of our common country."

Masterly as was Mr. HILL's argument against the income tax itself, and conclusive as was his demonstration of the true character of the Socialist measure with which the Administration and its servants have undertaken to buy a way for the WILsow bill through the House and the Senate, the chief value of his speech is in its indication of the consequences sure to follow the success of the present enterprise of selfishness and folly. We do not refer merely to the immediate political conse quences pointed out by Mr. HILL. The Demooracy might survive the loss of the Senate, the loss of the Presidency, the loss of every Northern State. It cannot survive the loss of its own vital principle, or remain long in existence, even as a name, after its betrayal into the control of sectionalists or of Socialists. The words above quoted have already done their work. The true relation of things has been redstablished. Democrats now understand the enormity of the price which Mr. CLEVE-EAND and Mr. WILSON ask them to pay for a fictitious tariff reform and a personal victory barren of practical results. The sentiment aroused everywhere by

Mr. HILL's speech is exemplified by this striking remark of that intense organ of Clevelandism and bitter enemy of Mr. HILL himself, the Brooklyn Eagle. "We would rather have the McKINLEY law without an income tax than the Wilson Tariff bill with one." Better any conceivable evil of past experience than the contembisted surrender of Democracy into the hands of the men who are working their way step by step through the successive stages of Populism, Socialism, and Anarchy, toward the new revolution which in their crazy hopes is to destroy the existing fabric of our republic and set up a new structure on the ruins of the old.

#### Concessions by the Liberals to the Irish Nationalists.

We can now see why, in the critical division in the House of Commons on Monday, the McCarthyites voted to a man for the Government, while the Redmondites refrained from casting any of their votes against it. On Wednesday of this week was read for the second time a measure providing for important changes in the Land act of 1831, and Mr. MOBLEY has since given notice that on next Thursday an Evicted Tenants bill will be laid before the House. Under the circumstances, Mr. RED-MOND naturally feit constrained to suspend his plans of aggressive opposition until he seen the text of both these projects and could make up his mind whether the Ministers were sincerely determined to earry them out.

It will be remembered that under the GLADSTONE Land act of 1881, the rents of lands in Ireland held, not under lease, but under the ordinary system of occupancy from year to year, were to be judicially fixed for the term of fifteen years. It is not denied that in the majority of cases the rents thus settled by the land courts were equitable in view of the prices then obtainable for agricultural products. That in a minority of instances the judicial rents were unfair from the start has been ad-

the victims of such oppressive exactions that an Evicted Tenants bill is to be brought forward next week. But, conidered as a whole, judicial rents are now omplained of as much too high, owing to the fall in the values of agricultural products, which has gone on steadily for a dozen years, and may be expected to continue through the competition, not only of the United States, but of British North America, the Argentine Confederation, and other foreign purveyors for the English To secure a readjustment of market. judicial rents to the changed conditions, the new Land Tenure bill provides for a reduction of the term ing which these rents are applicable, from fifteen to eight years. The passage of this measure would enable a large majority of the Irish tenants to apply immediately to the land courts for a reset tlement of rents; and, to guard against a probable counter move on the part of landords, the bill expressly forbids the Judges in their assessment of the value of a hold ing, to take into account improvements made on it by the tenants.

The proposed legislation is framed in the spirit of the Land act of 1881, and those who accepted that measure cannot consistently oppose its reasonable supplement. It doe not follow that the new bill will be passed by the Lords, but the ROSEBERY Government will have kept one of its piedges to the Irish Nationalists by carrying through the House of Commons

### David Dudley Field.

The name of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD I nore widely known than that of any other American lawyer of our day whose distinc tion is wholly due to work done in his profession. For upward of fifty years was the most prominent man in the United States, occupied with the reform of the law. Great and commanding as was his success as a legal practitioner and advocate, his chief title to fame rests upon his service to the English-speaking world in simplifying the methods of procedure in

the courts. His labors in this field began early in life. and ended only with his death. He brought to the work a degree of enthusiasm, ability, and learning very rare in the advocacy of any purely professional reform, and never before sustained in active exercise by any one to so venerable an age. His Code of Civil Procedure, originally adopted in New York, was the model of similar codes in a score of other States, and has been copied in British colonies in all parts of the globe. Its essential features are embodied in the existing system of procedure in the High Court of Justice in England. All over the world, wherever the prevailing jurispru ence has had its origin in the English common law, the form and manner of conducting litigations and transacting the business of the courts are due largely to the nfluence of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

He was proud of his attainments in pro moting the codification of the law, and he had good reason to be proud. We desire to record and acknowledge with emphasis and gratitude the debt which the people of this ountry owe to DAVID DUDLEY FIELD for all he did to make less arduous the path of the litigant through the courts, from summons to judgment.

While codes of law in the English lan guage continue to exist, the name of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD will never be forgotten.

# Building Up the Navy.

Chairman Cummings's committee has at last completed and reported the annual

supply bill for the navy. In view of the condition of the Treasury sconomy has been the rule in framing this measure; and so far has this been pushed that the only new construction authorized is that of four torpedo boats, while even for them not a dollar is appropriated. Three are to be built with a sum of \$450,000 set apart years ago for a second Vesuvius, and the fourth with the \$200,000 heretofore appropriated for a submarine boat, provided the Secretary of the Navy does not deem the latter preferable.

son for this restricted programme of new construction is to be found primarily in the general retrenchment policy of Congress, but secondarily in the need of making very heavy payments for armor, properly belonging to former years. It is well us derstood that the House Naval Committee would be very glad to forward Secretary HERBERT's desire for an additional battle ship. But, in consequence of the large payments required on old armor contracts, the present measure carries an appropriation of \$25,327,290, which is a large advance upon last year's bill, in spite of all economies Moreover, since no less than \$4,000,000 is appropriated for the armor and armament of the new steel fleet, as now built, or building, and \$5,955,025 more for hulls, steam machinery, and outfits of vessels hitherto or now authorized, making nearly \$10,000,000 for these two items, the bill cannot be said

to periect the increase of the payy. It may safely be assumed that the Secre tary will exercise the discretion lodged with him, and construct the four torpedo boats. He has approved the adverse report of the Chief of Ordnance upon the pneumatic system of the Vesuvius; and in fact the present bill authorizes her transformation into a torpedo cruiser of the ordinary type, which is expected to make her more certainly efficient. As, therefore, a second gunboat of the pneumatic type is out of the question, the substitution of three torpedo boats is assured. The Ordnance Bureau has also expressed Itself against the expediency of constructing a submarine boat at present, although late experiments at Newport have encouraged an ultimate attempt in that direction; and, accordingly, we may expect a fourth torpedo boat. These will be direct additions

to our resources for harbor defence. But we by no means think that the an thorization of a battle ship at this session is to be despaired of. Should the Senate follow its own precedent in the last Congress and supply this omission in the House bill, the House, as on the former occasion, might concur in the amendment. No immediate appropriation would be required, as was own in the case of the Iowa. Again when the Iowa was authorized the House had already provided for the great armored cruiser Brooklyn, whereas now it has authorized only a few torpedo boats, coeting in the aggregate about one-fifth as much, and has appropriated no money even for them. With the further fact that no battle ship was authorized last year, although the regular programme is to add one at each session, there is still good reason to hope that such a ship may finally be provided.

Turning to other features of the bill we find that the Hartford is to have a modern battery and new steam machinery. Thus PARRAGUT's old flagship will again, after a time, appear in commission; and her pres ence on the active list will be all the more prized, now that the Kearsarge, her companion in glory, is no more. That this is mitted by representatives of Irish land- | an exceptional honor is seen by reference lords, and it is for the purpose of relieving | to the ordinary rule, which, as expressed in

the bill, is that repairs shall not be made on any wooden ship when their estimated cost, exceeds "ten per centum of the estimated cost, appraised in like manner, of

new ship of the same size and like material." The bill also gives the Chicago new and better machinery, makes improvements at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, authorizes the repair and extension of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, furnishes the small appropriations required for the Naval War College and the naval militia, provides for that valuable institution, the Washington gun factory, and meets various other needs of

the service. General legislation, as usual, is sparingly resorted to in this supply bill; but one feature that deserves commendation per mits an adult enlisted allen who has served or may serve, five consecutive years in the navy, or one enlistment in the marine corps, to become a citizen simply upon petition to a court, without previous declars tion, after proof of honorable discharge and good moral character. This is only justice to the navy, since such a provision extends to it a privilege that has long been enjoyed by the enlisted men of the army.

#### Orthodox in Spite of Dr. Briggs.

Twelve candidates for the Presbyterian ministry, graduated from the Union Theo logical Seminary, passed an examination before the New York Presbytery on Tues day, and obtained their licenses to preach by a vote which the Moderator describes as having been "hearty and unanimous."

It is remarked that these young men trained under the instruction of Dr. Bargos stood the test of a searching examination as to their theological soundness by a com mittee of conservative theologians, and that the only objection raised against them concerned their purely scholastic preparation This part of their education proved so defective that one of the ministers of the pres bytery declared that "if any of the candidates who had been examined tried for admission to Vale or Harvard they would be thrown over the back wall." Dr. DUFFIELD explains and seeks to excuse this bad showing, by saying that it was due to " natural embarrassment, or owing to exceptional conditions of study;" but of course that is no answer to the criticism. Such an apology would not prevent their rejection by a college strict in its requirements for admission. Young men coming up for such an examination must have both a moral and a scholastic preparatory education which will enable them to bear the ordeal. Moreover, those theological graduates were under training in the seminary for a profession which demands that they be capable of keeping command of their faculties before a crowd. A minister who cannot say what he has to say because of "natural embarrassment," has mistaken his calling in becoming a preacher. An important part of the education of a divinity school is the preparation for speaking in the pulpit by the overcoming of embarrase ment due to self-consciousness.

These, however, are small matters, a compared with their theological soundness when tested by the Westminster Confes sion, to which on their ordination as Pres byterian ministers they must formally and solemnly pledge their unreserved adhesion That test, it seems, they stood to the satisfaction of even so stout an opponent of Briggsism as Dr. ROBERT R. BOOTH himself. They might be weak scholastically, but they were unassailable in their orthodoxy. It appears, then, that either Dr. BRIGGS is a prophet without honor in his own school, or these pupils of his are more concerned about getting along in the Presby terian Church than standing up for the convictions he has produced in them. Of course, coming from such a preceptor, they were under suspicion of having imbibed his heresy, and they were the more sharply examined by the orthodox committee for that reason. As Dr. DUFFIELD expressed it their examination upon doctrinal and speculative matters, of necessity traversed many points with reference to which there is a wide and honest difference of view in the Presbyterian Church;" but their profeesed orthodoxy was "so clear and candid as to remove all doubt" concern-For the very reason that the came from heretical associations, these young men seem to have taken spe. pains to declare that their orthodoxy is of the severest sort, first proof, flawless, and unimpeachable. Dr. BRIGOS, apparently, is not likely to

build up a party in his support among the pupils he turns out as candidates for the Presbyterian ministry.

# Begin With the Professor.

Backing up the protest issued by the Minnesota Democratic Association, the St. Paul Globe demands that those Democrate in Congress who are "plotting to safeguard sheltering special privileges behind the bulwarks of Democracy." shall be instantly expelled from the party. "The address is a needed notice," says the Globe, "to proectionists who pose as Democrats, to leave our ranks and go where they belong."

Very well; that is the right spirit. Let us cast out all of the traitorous shelterers of special privileges. Let us be rid of every self-styled Democrat engaged in the plot to safeguard protection. Suppose we begin by making an example of the Hon. WIL-LIAM LIGHTWEIGHT WILSON.

The evidence against Mr. WILSON is documentary. It is in the form of a confession in his own handwriting, dated at Washing ton, December 10, 1893:

"The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor, is not offered as complete response to the mandate of the American people. It as more professe to be pured of all protection than to be free of all error in its complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative piedge, er of the right of any Congress to make such a piedge, for the continuance of duties that carry with them mere or less acknowledged protection.

# Suppose you begin with the Professor.

That anomaly in jurisprudence, the designation by Judges of counsel to the defence of indigent criminals, without the existence of any fund for paying them, was in part done with by the Democratic Legislature of 18:3; for it passed a law which prescribed that "when services are rendered by counsel. in parsuance of such assignment" (but only n cases where the offence charged is punish able by death, the Court, in its discretion, may award to the counsel so sasigned "reasonable compensation for his services, to be paid out of the proper fund upon the certifieste of the Judge presiding."

This law applies, of course, only to capital cases, but its adoption was favored by its advocates as an entering wedge toward the compensation hereafter of counsel assigned to indigent prisoners in any criminal case. The 6th amendment to the Federal Constitution guarantees to accused persons in all crimina resecutions, the right to a speedy and public rial, and the assistance of counsel for their defence. The latter would be, of course, of small benefit to any prisoner unable to compensate counsel, but for the general practice of easigning lawyers to the defence of such persons. Such assignment is made technically under the rule that every lawyer is an officer

of the court where he practises, and there-fore subject at all times to its direction, but n intricate and protracted cases it is quite unsatisfactory, and no sound reason ever appeared why such service should be

gratuitous. One claim for \$150 compensation under the new law has already arisen, and has been preented to the Comptroller; and the statement is made that, without further legislation, i annot be paid, as there is no "proper fund" in this county out of which it could be paid. But that obstacle is probably not insurmountable, as there is an appropriation this year o \$125,000 for judgments obtained, or to be ob-

tained, against the city. There is now pending before the Legislature a further amendment to the law of 18 ing the parment of counsel assigned to the defence of any indigent person in a criminal case, capital or less, a charge upon the eity or county in which the trial is held, thereby doing away with the enforced service of any lawyer assigned by a Judge for such professional service.

Probably not more than twenty per cent of the people now living in the United States remember the thrill of horror that was felt on the announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln, which occurred twentynine years ago to-day.

# Sepator Hill asks the Democratic party to

Senator HILL makes no such request at all. He urges the Democratic party, of which he is an ardent and unfailing member, to stand by itself, to stand fast in defence of its own priniples and integrity, which are now imp by its insidious and insatiate enemies. Let our steemed Southern contemporary help hold the fort with all the carnestness of its hereditary devotion to the cause.

The Grand Jury at Platt City (which is in Missouri, not New York) is said to have brought in indistments against forty of "the sading men and women" of that town playing progressive suchra. This doesn't secessarily indicate an efficient Western wave of Parkhurstiam. It may be that Platt City has a genius for advertising.

There is no doubt that Coxey's Common oum army is solid for the income tax.

We admonish such important Democratic ournals as the Kansas City Times that the communistic crisis now confronting the Denoeracy, in the shape of the income tax, does not tolerate feeble and apologizing talk like this is a Government of compromises, and individual opinions must yield occasionally to the judgment of the majority."

What majority? The majority of Populists. not of Democrats. There can be no compromise of a principle so vital in the Democratic faith as that of equal rights and equal taxation. There can be no compromise on the income tax by any Democrat, no matter how pager he is to obtain a new and unconstitutional tariff bill, or however easy-going he may Compromise is surrender, complete and irfree and equal republican government.

The poor and unlettered man who invented the cotton gm is a benefactor equally with the learned Dr. Wayra, who first made steam a motive power,—J. STRAING MORTOR AT BOSTON.

Who was this learned Dr. Warrs that made steam a motive power? Was he any relation of Sike Watte, the well-known Cuckoo poet o Dogweed Run? Mr. Monron ought to write a piece about the steam Dr. WATTS. A penny weight of information, says the Persian gnomic poet, EB-NAH-DIN, is worth more than pound of Government seeds.

Governor GREENHALGE of Massachusetts suggests that April 19, the new holiday, be called Patriots' Day. This is all very well but there ought to be another holiday to be called Orators' Day, on which Governor GREEN HALOE and the rest of the great orators could exhibit their proficiency. And it should be a national holiday, so that not only Governor GREENHALGE, but Governor O'FERRALL, WIL LIAM JENNINGS BETAN, TAMS BILDY, and all the other honey-mouthed sons of speech could be heard at once. That would bring rain if

Let us be Druids and worship the trees. But draw the line at stocks and stones stumps, chumps, and Mugwumps.

A new weekly paper has been started here in which each of the articles is printed both in Hebrew and English, upon an inh the work of translation is facilitated. It is for the service of Jewish immigrants who cannot read the language of the Americans, but desire to de so. Another new paper, which will be printed in Italian and English, is soon to be started here. It is meant to be of service to the Italian immigrants who desire to learn the language of our country. We trust that each of these papers will serve a useful purpose. The man who cannot speak and read the language of the country in which he lives is at a great disadvantage. The example set by these wo papers may be followed by the papers in the Greek and the Arabic languages which have recently been started here. Even our esteemed daily contemporary printed in the French would be not the less useful if it helped our French residents along with their Engish, and thus also give a lift in the French to those Americans who desire to read it. Our several contemporaries printed in the German ongue resolutely refuse to give their readers s glimpse of the language of the United States. We suggested, a while ago, that they might render good service to many of their readers by using the American guage instead of the German; but they coffed at the suggestion. We may now ask them to consider the propriety of following the method adepted by the new Jewish journal and the new Italian journal, by printing heir articles not alone in their own language, but also in good American.

The Congress Committee that has been investigating the decrepit Federal Building n Chicago should not forget the one imperative necessity in the construction of a new Post office for that city. There must be a Whiskering Gallery in it, a place of plaisance, full of mirrors and flowers and all loveliness, where Postmaster Wasu Hesino can comb his unrivalled callitrichological exhibition in cace and quietness.

It is an interesting fact that very nearly five times as many immigrants from Italy as from Ireland have come here this year. Even the number of Jewish immigrants has been thrice the number of Irish. Both Ireland and Germany have within recent times fallen behind Italy and Russia as replenishers of our population, and as powers in the American abor market. The Italians are very industrious laborers; the Russian Jews are very pro ficient traders. In past times it was the Celtic and the Teutonic races that came here; in our times it is the Latin and the Hebrew races that come. The Teutonic, Celtic, and Latin elements amaigamate with the native elements of our population, while the Jewish element stands apart from every other element. proudly refusing to amalgamate with any other. The Jews are as peculiar a people in this age of the world as they were thousands of years ago.

The governing authorities of the lovely city of Venice have honored a middle-aged post who lives there by granting him a life pension, so that he may be able to spend his time in writing poetry. He is a poet of the wite and the emotions, and a composer of comedies admired by the Venetians. Now, which one of our New York poets would be worthy of an honor of this kind, if the city were to follow the example of Venice? Have we among us a single post who could be shosen with the assent of the people, as Gal-

zawa has been shosen amid the applause of all Venice? It is hard to name the man at once. If he were named, both he and his postry would be ridiculed by all our other poets, who must number over a thousand half of them women. We doubt whether there ie, in all the city, a poet of the sentiments and the humors who could poll a hundred votes if he or she were a candidate for a place on the

THE DEMOCRATIC CRISIS.

York is fifteen times as big as Venice.

nanaton Hat. We do not seem to have any first-

chop favorite popular poet here, though New

Shall the Party of J-Rerson Be Converte eratte Journals on Senator Htil's Sp

From the Cleveland World. The speech of David Bennett Hill in the enate of the United States on Monday will go down to history as one of the most remarkable that was ever delivered in that body.

From the Ution Charreer, Dem. The one portion of the speech that is sound and commendable is the earnest and emphatic and weighty protest against the income tax. On that issue Senator Hill represents Democratic principles and the Democratic State of New York. He was vigorous and foreible in his warning and appeal to Southern Senators not to put upon the Democracy of the country

the suicidal burden of the income tax. From the Cincinnati Engi The speech of Senator Hill of New York or Monday is the most timely, courageous, and sagacious utterance made in the Senate cham ber by any Democrat since Stephen A. Douglas's assault against the Kansas policy President Buchanan in December, 1857. There is a striking parallel between the conditions which confronted the Democratic party then and now. Then, as now, a Democratic President had been elected on distinct oledges which he and his followers were attempting to violate. Then, as now, the senior Senator from a great State sounded the alarm. and notified the Administration that if its course was persisted in the party was doomed to certain defeat. The New York Senator denounces this scheme as unnecessary, illtimed, mischievous, undemocratic and socialistic, and enters the protest of the people of his State against it. At great length views the income tax provisions in the Wilson bill, exposing their iniquitous and un-American features.

Senator Hill has courage of the very famet

From the Willerharrs Daily News Dea'er Senator Hill's stand in refusing to be a party to aid in attaching the Democratic party as a tall to the Populist aggregation is to be admired.

From the Lockport Dutly Sun. We believe that the great preponderance of Democratic sentiment in this State is with Senator Hill in his opposition to the income tax, as the overwhelming voice of the Democratic press in the State certainly is.

From the Minneapolts Times The speech of Senator Hill in the Senate refterday, so far as it is an attack upon the income tax feature of the proposed Tariff bill, is justifiable and commendable. I rom the Kanasa City Times.

Mr. Hill predicated his opposition on an antipathy to the income tax feature of the pending bill. That was wise if he had done it From the Bartford Times.

Senator Hill is receiving telegrams from all quarters praising his speech, from Demoposure of the indefensible character of the income tax.

From the St. Post Dutty Globs.

With Senator Hill's denunciations of the income tax many sincere Democrats will agree.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Hill is a striking figure. Within the space of the past ten years he has grown from a common country lawyer to be the central feature in the most He is certainly a man of marvellous qualities. towers above the scholars who surround him like Gulliver among the Liliputians. He is bold in speech, fertile in oratorical ex-

edients, often illogical, frequently ungrammatical, awkward, and ungainly in gesture His speech is never ornate. Sherman, with his wide knowledge plucked from the tree of long experience; Morgan, with his smooth Southern diction and clear logical thought: Davis Voorhees, their oratorical powers trained to harmonize with all that is classical and brilliant in English speech-none of these can oniure such a multitude as the courageous and ready Senator from New York. Will his tremendous force expend itself battling with the relentless waves of adverse fate, or will he and conquer the storm by commanding it?

# Expert Observers at Etmira

From the Journal of Commerce. The experiments at Eimira, begun eighteen years ago, of combining reformation with punishment has been watched with much interest by penologists all over the world. It has not escaped criticism, but so far as we are aware it has been criticized only for its xcessive intuigence. In the judgment of some per-ons whose opinions have weight it has offered a pre-

In his book entitled "Penological and Preventive Principles." Mr. Taliack, secretary of the Howard asso-ciation of London, objects strenuously to the extreme indulgence at Eimira. The hours of labor there are eight, while law-abiding citizens generally work ten twelve. The feelings of the convicts are spared by They are not obliged to wear convict garb; they wear as decent a uniform as cadets at a military school. Literary and mechanical training is given them, which a large proportion of the honest young men of the country would like, but cannot afford. If the "inmate" prove tractable the quality of his other the variety of his food, and the extent of his treatment, as well as of the indeterminate sentence is to convince the convicts that if they exert them-selves their condition will improve, and if they do not it will grow worse. Mr. Tailack says the Elmira system has been described as a "gigantic system of cod-

Another student of penelogy, Arthur Griffiths, expressed the opinion in his "Secrets of the Prison House" that the general introduction of the Elmira system would lead to the commission of crime "as :

Mr. N. S. Lilly, who has devoted much study to the punishment of crime, says in the Contemporary Science for february: "Punishment in the proper sense of the word, and that moral disapprobation, of which punishment is the evidence, have no place in it" [the Elmira

system on the spot, and then tried to get Mr. Brockway to take charge of the Massachasetts Reformatory; but Mr. E. R. Highton, State Commissioner of Frienz for California, made a cereful personal tovestigation of the system and reported adversely upon it for the same reasons for which it is condemned by Massra. Tallack, Griffithe, and Lilly.

There is a pretty general suspicion that the attack on Mr. Brockway is inspired by politicians who want to get hold of the Reformatory, as they have of other

## Brockway's Friends Volcmont in His Do-From the Sefair Pines. So man ever had his own town so solidly behind him

as Z. R. Brockway, superintendent of the Eimira Reformatory. The sentiment of the whole city of Elmira that the report against Brockway by Litchfield of lobby of its own at Albany to secure the reconsiders tion of the Brockway report after the Legislature had decided to investigate, and that never was a more ma, lictous scheme laid for a man's undoing. The minis-ters of Eimira's pulpite uphoid Econway, and all the important influences of the city are on Brockway's

To raw Sorron or Tan Sun—Sir: I must confess some surprise that Republicans have taken so submissively Senator Hill's charge that they must bear part of the cute institution being that Mr. Gresham is a Republican. It may be very device of Mr. Hill to try to fasten this officen when the "grand old party." I for one, absolutely republics it, for recreately irresham is not a Republican. He is a Mugramma. "May shaudhi't the "Wompe he leaded with his officence "W. E. E. May Yong, April Mr.

THE CHILLAN CLAIMS COMMISSION Its Awards and Its Shortcomings-Chonce

Several months ago, in an interview with reporter of THE SUN, Mr. Patrick Rean, formerir the United States Minister to Chill, pointed out the probability that the Chillan Claims Commission would not have time to complete the work assigned to it, and also the reason why it would not have time. He showed why Chill ought to consent to an extension of the life of the Commission beyond what was originally agreed upon, but he also took Mr. Gresham to task for not having promptly urged that extension upon Chill. As is now wall known, when at length the request was

made, Chill did not comply with it. The actual result of the meetings of the Commission, which terminated Monday night, show the accuracy of Mr. Fgan's forecast. Forty-three claims came before the Commission, of which forty were presented by the American side. Of the total number twentyive were disposed of while on eighteen no final decision was rendered, thus showing that another six months or three months should have been conceded for finishing the work.

Of the twenty-five cases disposed of, twenty

four were American. Most of them were dis-

missed on demurrer, generally on the ground

of want of jurisdiction under the terms upon which the Commission was constituted. Others were dismissed upon their merits. Where damages were allowed the amounts were in alleases heavily cut down. The Central and South American Telegraph Company claimed \$163,858.55 for damages to its line during the war of 1891 between Balmaceds and Congress, and received an award of \$40,725.89. E. C. Dubols, on a claim of \$2,451,155.58 for injuries to railroad property during the last war Peru in 1880 and 1882, received an award for 155,232. W. S. Shrigler, on a claim of \$12 717.51 for property destroyed in the war of den, for the detention of a ship and false ar

den. for the detention of a ship and false arrest in 1882, received \$0,187.50 out of a claim of \$32,208.10. Wells, Fargo & Co. compromised at one-half on a claim of \$34,389.17 for Peruvian money tokens seized in 1880, and accordingly received an award of \$29,114.48. Jennie 16. Read received \$1,137.89 out of \$4,253.40 claimed for the destruction of property in 1831. These amounts taken together make less than a quarter of a million.

The claims dismissed for want of jurisdiction included four of Grace Brothers & Co. Arising during the war with Peru, namely, \$240,140.28; for seizure of guano and nitrate deposits. \$389,945.49 for loss of shares in a nitrate company, \$15,588.47 for detention of a vessel, and \$3,880.20 for seizure of coal; also one of W. R. Grace & Co. of \$1,070,744.97 for seizure of nitrate deposits. A claim of Grace Brothers & Co. of \$14,521.08 for damage to augar in 1883 makes six in all belonging to that house. Other claims dismissed on demurrer for want of jurisdiction were those of Patrick Shields and Andrew McKinstry for personal damages of \$100,000 and \$25,000 respectively. A like claim of S. M. Chester of \$96,000 for personal damages received during the war with Peru was dismissed for want of syldence. Dismissals on demurrer further included the old claim of A. L. Didier and others of \$1,11,760.15 for alleged breach of contract; that of C. G. Wilson for destruction of property in 1891 amount not to \$142,487; that of T. Ellet l'odgaskin, amounting to \$3,333.000, for the seizure of guano deposits in the war with Peru ive other claims on the same property, and the famous Landreau claim of J. L. Thorndike for \$190,361,364, damages to railroad property in the war with Peru, was dismissed on hearth of the late R. L. Trumbull for \$32,500, but the war with Peru, was dismissed on hearth of the late R. L. Trumbull for \$32,500, but the war with Peru, war dismissed in property in the war with Peru, war dismissed in property in the war with Peru, war dismissed in the war with Peru, war dismissed in the

namely, the Swiss, the Chilian and the United States, together with the Chilian and United States counsels and secretaries, signed a resolution asking an extension of the term. This was forwarded the same day to Secretary Gresham, as well as to Chill, and Mr. Egan complained that it was only in the month of December that Secretary Gresham, under renewed pressure from a number of claimants, sent to Chill a request for more time. But then, says Mr. Egan, the Chilian Congress was about to adjourn, and there was no time left for negotiations. It was hoped that when it met again this year the extension would be brought about, but it was never agreed to.

How, then, does the matter stand, as to the cases not adjudicated? It is found that the treaty under which the Commission was established provides that "all claims that may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be treated and considered as finally concluded, settled, and barred." It is therefore evident that the sixteen American and two Chilian claims not adjudicated are as effectually disposed of under this agreement as if they had been decided adversely. While it is true that many very large cases have been decided, and that amounts have been enormously cut down, yet there were some left which involved large sums, one being of \$1,500,000. And apart from the question of amounts, the claimants whose cases were not decided at all cannot but feel that they might have received at least some award in their favor, and hence must be bitter at the failure to procure the extension of the treaty time.

But may not thill consent to a new Claims. But may not thill eensent to a new Claims.

feel that they might have received at least some award in their fayor, and hence must be bitter at the failure to procure the extension of the treaty time.

But may not thill consent to a new Claims Commission? Of course, that is a possibility, but the chances seem to be against it. Chill has but two claims left, one of \$227,000; founded on the Itala case, and another small one, flied by Mr. Trumbuil. The United States has sixteen, aggregating much more; and Chill seems likely to hold her present advantage. The remarks of the Swiss Minister in the speech with which, as its President, he closed the Commission, have already been referred to. After saying that claims which had been duly flied were through no fault of the claimants left unadjudicated, he expressed the hops that the two contracting Governments will, by a future understanding, afford the claimants whose claims have not been settled, an opportunity to obtain judgment thereon in harmony with the generous and peaceful intentions which animated the framing of the Convention of Santiago. It is fortunate that this statement was made, because it will give our country a starting point for new negotiations. Mr. Egan said that the Chilian Foreign Minister originally urgod a short life for the Commission, and he aise considered that the adoption of the time rules by the Commission was largely due to the fact that Chili's representatives in that body not only favored that the adoption of the time rules by the Commission was largely due to the fact that Chili's representatives in that body not only favored that the chances for a new Commission look doubtful on reflecting that if Chill were not disposed to bar the claims not settled, a much simpler and cheaper plan would have been to allow the existing Commission, already familiar with its subject, to complete its work, rather than to appoint a new one. And certainly is view of the amail percentage of amounts awarded to the American claims, Chili coult hardy expect that a new Commission would be more favorable to

#### The Good M as and His Picch. I con the New Berlin Greatte

A country minister in a certain town took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner:

"Brothers and sisters, I come to say goodby. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love such other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not haid my salary. Four donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples and 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' Brothers, I am going away to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary, where I so ye cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls. Good-by."

Turn About in Pair Play. From the Municip City Journal. Hene' eggs are reported in some parts of SUNBEAMS.

-A Tennesses eigermaker is a candidate for Con-

ress. He will take the stump. Some of the O'Shanghnessys who came to this core. try, notably to Maryland, in the last confury frame-formed their name to Channer, and twelve Maryland families of Channers are descended from the twelve ons of the original O'Shaughnessy. There is some thing whimsten and not altogether unpleasant to

thought of Mr. O Shanghnessy M. Depew.

-Not only is it difficult in this season of a plethoria shor market to obtain effective farm hands for the far West, but the maid servant problem seems to be as serious sever. Many well-to do folks have cut down their corps of sevents, but the families that keep one or two maids and it as hard as ever to obtain skilled and fattiful women at the waces current before the always unsatisfied demand for drst-rate ability in any

-A curious piece of ill manners commonly seen on emburian railways about New York is that of the man who eccapies two seats, one with his own person and the other with his leionings until some woman pointedly stands in front or him, and looks him in the face. His attitude up to that point is merely self-sh, or perhaps only thousanders, but in the cases out of ten his subsequent conduct is worse, for after clearing the seat peat the window he sits still and lets the womin

crowd past his knees to be place of rest.

—Crude sulphur comes to this country in large quantities from Sicily, and the product hears about it to those who know the history of labor in Sicily an odor of human suffering. It is due by miserable wo knew, who earn from 40 to 60 cents a day, and carried from the mines by yet more interable young men and chil-dren, who carn even less. The latter are in effect the apprenticed siaves of the former, and it sometimes happens when a carrier breaks his indenture, he is pursued and stain by the defrauded maxim.

-If you happen to have stowed awar in a hatprovered trunk, with initials worked in brass headed tacks, any of those old letters that our ancestors intrusted in the post merely turned wrong side out and senied with wan, they may be very valuable. Some of the patterners of the days before postage stamps, and especially the receipts signed on the letters by the postage authorities, are highly prized by the collectors of such authorities. The price of a well authorities are highly prized by the collectors of such authorities.

this sort may easily be some bundreds of dollars.

—Henry George is at some pains to guard himself from intrasion, and to economize his time. The newspapers are read for him by a member of his family. and callers who are not urgent for a personal inteview he meets by proxy. He is seen organizative one of the few clubs he belongs to, and he always and prices his friends by his knowledge of current events. and even of some sorts of greatp, such, for example, as that which forever floats up and down Newscaper to

-Framp dealers acknowledge that there is a market need for an international stamp that shall work both ways between the countries belonging to the postal union. As it now stands, when one writes to ack a question of a stranger abroad one must bunt up a stamp dealer and pay double rate for a foreign stamp of the proper denomination for return postage. Doubt-less most persons in such cases content thomselves by enclosing an extra value of domestic stamps, though this note the correspondent abroad to the pecessity of

closure.
-"I observe," said a stroller, "that some butchers offer drives or leaders in ments just as other dealers de in whatever they may have to sell. I have seen lately a butcher shop displaying a sign, reading Social prices on Saturday." In front of a thoroughly first-classes tablishment I saw a sign, 'Sirloin reasts, this day only,' and the price. I saw the other day a card, read-ing 'Corn beef, S cents a pound' I don't know what kind of meat that could have been, it seems too cheap but I have no doubt that if honsewives would shop for meat as they do for other things they would oftentime buy meats cheaper than they do." -"A friend who lives in a smaller city, and not in a

fat," said a flat dweller, "writes to ask me how I get up to the fourth flat on which I live, and asking me if there is no slevator, to count the slepe that I have to climb and write in my next. Well, I have counted the steps, for there is no slevator. Coming in from the street there are nineteen steps in the first flight, seventern in the second, and sixteen in the third; fifty-two in all or 104 steps for one pound trip. It seems like a good many steps, and so it is, but really we don't mind 'em a

-The death of Teacle Wallis serves to recall that Bat timors was famous for the first three-quariers of the present century as the home of beautiful women and distinguished lawyers. During most of that time the Baltimore bar had always two or three men of nationa reputation. During these later times the most famous of the Baltimore lawyers have been well known in Washington and further south, but their fame has made no great impression north of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. Wallis was about the last of a group of distinguished Baitimore lawyers that included, among others, Ryverly Johnson and John V. L. MacMahon.
—"I think," said a newcomer in the district west of the Park, "that one is pretty sure to be struck by the

prominence of the drug stores here I haven't counted them, but I am sure that around where I live there are they are in. Florists abound, too, The florist is, to a certain extent, like the druggist in following popula-tion, Of real cetate offices there are many, and they all appear to be prosperous; but of jewilers' story there are few, though this is a district whose population is to a very large extent made up of people with

are able to buy."

—The blistard of April 11 found more birds in the suburbs than the historic bligrar! and they were seem ingly much astonished by the sudden return of a rigor our winter. Robins, blackbirds, the newly arrived bluebirds that had just begun to sweeten the chill ar sparrow of several varieties came about suburban houses in search of food. The robins tried to sing down the bligarrd, and they were heard at daybreak of the 32th hustily proclaiming the presence of spring against the evidences to the senses, bird and human, There must have been considerable mortality among the feathered creatures, and many a most completed household arrangements and bird nuptials were indeb

nitely postponed.

—"Of course, some people have always southed up around their homes, more or less, with paint, said a man, "but I don't think the domestic use of paint was ever so extended as it is now. The wider the Track especially in flats, has had something to discuss the and the very convenient form to which paint is new adays put up has helped greatly to extend to a 15 can be bought in any color and in parkages of a most any size and handy for use. It is cheaper than to hire proving a room by painting around it with her son hands a wide border of black wainut, or out or what not. When it comes to the more artistic branch of di-mestic painting the younger members of the husebod aometimes come out very strong. With a small can of paint and a brush the daughter of the family produces ma effects on old chairs from which the paint or the varnish has been worn away, to say nothing of one-lining new patterns upon the carpet here and there. and the gilding with gold paint is so easy that it seems

#### strange that there ten't even more of it done foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A circular has been issued from the Br. tish Colonial Office concerning the practice of using "surcharged" postage stamps and the difficulties the Fost Offices have with stamp collector, and dealers. atamp dealers have agents all over the world. When they bear there is a limited stock of stamps of a particular value in some outlying place, they buy 62 the stock and sak for more. The colonial official is avoid the delay of sending home for freshed, blesh print ou stamps of different values the figure topics scaling the price of those desired. Such a stamp is "aurcharged" one, and is sought for easer the relies tors. So the dealers buy them all also. Some dealers keep small sums deposited all over with local Footness ters, with instructions to forward the value of any surcharged stamps whenever tested stamp collect ing, however, adds considerable revenue in the various colonies. The requirite of Liberta depends are receipts from postage stamps which it has beautifully engraved in London mostly for the purpose of some to collectors. It is said that Liberta telegrand at give any money to a delegate of the three parties tion, gave a large supply of postage states. For every simpused in the Cock Islands, produce of hundred are sold abreat. Europh is cause in this way simust to pay for the Government excess. The Bishop of Marsetine paid a great trib is to war the insurance of the control of the control

at the inauguration of the monument taken to the memory of the Gardes Nobels of the jepariment of the libous who fell in the Francestermin ear Americality other things he said. The Church have to arround the army with its solicitude. It beared its sanceda and its weapone. Certainly the Church leves years. and seeks to spread it in the word and aw og the peoples; but it is aware that the most of the case its aguatating the hearts of men actual as reflected was likewished. The Church also when the scourge of war to preferable to a peace state of the price of shame and cowardies. Most of the sometimes necessary in order to make each mind. lasting. The monument to be imaggined to day a not alast to remail to mind a victory, b. the form brance of those heroes to whose turners of those heroes to whose turners in the rendered greater and more noble by the annual of the rendered greater and more noble by the annual of the rendered greater and more noble by the annual of the rendered greater and more noble by the annual of the rendered greater and more noble by the annual of the rendered greater and more noble by the annual of the rendered greater and more noble by the annual of the rendered greater and t that they shed their blood generously and a aince it was shed in the accomplishment of the most nobe of duries. That blood has caused to spring of a our hearts that true patriotism which will make to rise, like one man, when it will be occessary to detect the integrity of our territory. The sudders we have to-day did not cause our dag to triomph, but in giving their lives they gave us what is greater and more the strable than even victory, which is benon'

It is well to get clear of a bad cough or cold the first week. but it is eafer to rid yourself of it the first forty-sight bours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr Jayne's Expectment—ado